

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

VOL. XXII. NO. 1226.

BY DANIEL BRADFORD, PRINTER.

TUESDAY, MAY 2, 1809.

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE is published weekly, at Two Dollars per annum, paid in advance; or Three Dollars to be paid at the expiration of the year.
All letters addressed to the Editor must be postpaid otherwise they will not be attended to.

SALT-PETRE.
The highest price given in Cash for Salt-Petre by Charles Wilkins.
Lexington, 2nd April, 1809.

JOSEPH HAMILTON DAVEISS, Attorney, will resume his practice—He resides in Lexington. All letters to him must be postpaid.
Feb'y. 15th, 1809.

DOCTOR JOSEPH BUCHANAN will practice Physic in Lexington and its vicinity.—He keeps his shop where Mr. Pope formerly kept his office.

DOCTOR JOSEPH BOSWELL has removed to Lexington, and will practice Medicine in all its branches. He lives in the new brick house on Main street, next door to Benjamin Stott.
May 16th, 1808.

CASH given for HEMP, by Fisher & Sutton.
Who wish to hire 16 NEGRO Boys, from 12 to 16 years old, for a term of years.
Lexington, 3d Feb. 1808.

To be Sold or Rented,
A NEW and very convenient two story Brick House, on Main-Street, next door to the Rev. Adam Rankin. For particulars apply to the subscriber.
E Sharpe.

Wanted to contract for one thousand bushels Stone Coals,
delivered at this place—Apply to
Cutbert Banks.
Lexington Nov. 2d 1808.

Hart, Barton & Hart,
WANT to purchase Ten Thousand Gallons of Whiskey, and from Four to Five Hundred Hogsheads of Tobacco.
March 15th, 1809.

FOR SALE—TWO NEGRO WOMEN,
used to house work, on six months' credit, the purchaser giving negotiable notes with approved endorser. Enquire of the printer.

Garrett and Mills,
HAVE received, and are now opening in the store house of Maj. Alexander Parker, opposite the court house, a large assortment of
MERCHANDIZE,
which they are disposed to sell on reasonable terms. Cash given for HEMP.
Lexington, February, 1809.

I WANT to employ a Miller who understands Merchant and Country work, and also can manage a saw mill occasionally. To such a man who can come well recommended, good wages will be given, and constant employ, at my mills on Boon's Creek, Fayette county.
Feb'y. 16, 1809.
Jeremiah Rogers.

Postlethwait's Tavern,
Lexington, Ky. on Main street, corner of Limestone street, lately occupied by Mr. J. Wilson.
J. POSTLETHWAIT has returned to his old stand, where every exertion shall be used to accommodate those who please to call on him.
January 20, 1809.

From New-Orleans.
HAVANA brown SUGAR.
Do. lump do.
Louisiana brown do. 1st quality,
COFFEE, and
RICE.
For Sale by
JAMES WIER.
November 7, 1808.

I WILL give the highest price in cash, for SALT-PETRE, delivered in this place, or at the store of William Miller, in Glasgow.
Robert Miller.
Lexington Jan. 30th, 1809.

I wish to hire fifteen likely healthy NEGRO MEN,
to work at the Little Sandy-Silt works, the present year, and will bind myself to clothe them well, and pay high wages to their owners.
The time of service to commence on the 10th day of March next, and to end on the 1st January ensuing—for further particulars apply to Obadiah Timberlake in Paris, Jeremiah Neave in Lexington, or the subscriber.

Alfred W. Grayson.
Just received, and for sale at this office, Price—\$7 1/2 cents.
A few copies of the Life of the late
REVEREND JOHN GANO;
Written chiefly by himself.
Those who wish to purchase, would do well to apply immediately.

Cow Pox.
E. WARFIELD has just received some genuine matter of the Cow Pox, and will inoculate every day at his shop, from 8 to 9 in the morning.
Lexington, April 4th, 1809.

WANTED to purchase a stout able-bodied Black Horse or Mare, not more than eight or nine years old. Also two or three Boys as Apprentices to the Cotton business, from twelve to fifteen years of age. Enquire at the Cotton Factory of
John Jones,
Water-Street, Lexington.

For Sale
THE PLACE whereon I now live, of 205 acres, on David's fork of Elkhorn, in Fayette county; fine water and well improved. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises.
John Rogers.

THE assignees of John Jordan, Jun. hereby call upon all persons indebted to him, whether upon account, note, or otherwise, to settle the same. Those who have claims on him, are requested to bring them forward, that they may be liquidated or adjusted. Mr. William Macbean is authorized to act as agent for the assignees.
By order of the assignees.
Lexington, September 19, 1808.

Wanted immediately on hire, two Negroes, to wit, a boy and girl, 12 or 13 years of age. Enquire at this office.

Charles Biddle, jun.
No. 14, South Front-street, Philadelphia,
HAS FOR SALE
SEVENTY-FIVE PACKAGES
OF
CALICOES & CHINTZES,
besides a very large and handsome assortment of
British and India
GOODS,
which he will sell upon the most moderate terms.

A Brick House in Cincinnati,
is offered in exchange for property in Lexington. The situation is central on Main-street, the Store part well fitted up, (which has rented for \$150 per ann.) a large Ware-house, and an excellent Well, &c. For particulars apply to
Edw. B. Hannegan.

HAMILTON MORRISON, presents his compliments to the ladies and gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, and especially to the lovers of Education, and informs them that he will open a School on Saturday the 22d instant, at a school house, adjoining Mr. Robert Holmes's, on South Cross-street. His terms will be Fifty Cents per scholar for each quarter, to be paid in advance. The school to be opened every Saturday from 2 to 6 o'clock, P. M.
Lexington, April 15, 1809.

Strayed or Stolen
FROM my pasture lot, within the bounds of the town of Lexington, a **SORREL MARE**, about fifteen hands and a half high, five or six years old, with a narrow stripe down her face; no other mark recollected, as I owned her but a few days. Satisfactory compensation will be given to those who will return her, by
James B. January.
Lexington, 15th April, 1809.

A Pasture for Cattle,
ON the estate of Thomas Royle, with the mill race running through it; the entrance is at a gate a little above Mr. Macnitt's. The conditions are Four Dollars for every Horse, if paid the first of August, or Five in December; Three for every Cow, or Four in December.
May be had at the Mill, a quantity of very good LIME.
April 18, 1809.

New and Fashionable Millinery.
Mrs. LYDIA LUCAS, Milliner from Baltimore, respectfully informs the ladies of Lexington and its vicinity, with the country in general, that she has taken the shop, next door to the post office, where she will open a handsome assortment of MILLINERY, on Friday 14th instant, and where she will continue the MILLINERY and MANTUA MAKING business, in the newest fashions. She is at present supplied with the richest goods and newest fashions in her line; and hopes to merit a share of the public's patronage.
Lexington, 16th April, 1809.

THE subscriber thinks the most proper place of rendezvous for the intended company of Rangers, will be at his house, and from thence to march to the most convenient place for mustering; and as for arms they are not essential for the first or second time of mustering, as the instruction of recruits and position of a soldier is taught without arms, such as standing in a proper attitude, dressing to the right and left, with the facings, and marching to the common and quick step, marching by files with the oblique step,—all this must be properly stamped on the mind of the soldierly practice before the use of arms are necessary.
The first quarter I will teach gratis, in order to prove to the public the propriety of my new formed institution, by their paying the music and the expenses of the institution. I shall beat round the town of Lexington at 12 o'clock precisely, the 1st Saturday in May if fair.

John R. Shaw,
Drill Master.

Patent Hemp & Flax breaking Machine.
THE subscribers have purchased the right for the state of Kentucky of Thomas Cohoon's Patent for a machine, for breaking hemp and flax.

One of these machines is now in operation on Maddox Fisher's farm, near this place, and is found admirably to answer the purpose for which it was intended.

A machine with two breaks, is worked by one horse with ease, and requires six hands to attend it. One of the great advantages of this machine is, that it can be attended by women or boys, instead of men, and that a woman or boy can clean double the quantity of hemp or flax, which the most able-bodied man could do in the same time with a common hand-break.

A farther account of the machine is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed that those desirous of purchasing rights, will wish to satisfy themselves by seeing it in operation.

Individual rights at twenty dollars, or rights for whole counties, may be procured by applying to either of the subscribers.

Maddox Fisher,
Joseph Boswell,
David Sutton,
John Fisher,
Geo. Laws.

HAVING been called upon to state our opinions of a machine for breaking hemp and flax, which we saw in operation on Mr. Maddox Fisher's farm, we hesitate not to declare that we view it as an important acquisition to our state, and therefore recommend it to the attention of every farmer who cultivates either hemp or flax. The construction of the machine is simple and does not appear likely to get out of order. We suppose that one of these machines having two breaks and moved with ease by one horse, might be built for about 30 or 40\$. We have no hesitation in stating that hemp may be broken in much greater quantities with the same labour, and with ease to the hands employed, and that much delay, severe labour, and considerable expense might be saved to hemp raisers by the erection of these machines.

T. T. Barr,
Wm. W. Woreley,
C. Coyle,
Bushrod Boswell,
Robert R. Barr.
Lexington, April 8th, 1809.

Prime Manufactured Tobacco.
JACOB LAUDEMAN, takes the liberty of informing his friends and the public in general that he still continues his Tobacco Manufacture, four miles to the west of Lexington, where he has furnished himself with a stock of Tobacco, so as to enable him to keep a twelve month's supply before-hand always on hand. The quality is warranted equal to any ever manufactured in this state, and sold on liberal terms—his casks will all be branded with the initials of his name, to prevent impositions.
A constant supply of the above Tobacco in casks can always be had at the stores of Saml. & Geo. Trotter, and Joseph Johnson, Lexington.
Best Twist Tobacco at 90 per pound retail, at my shop.
Lexington K. Nov. 5th, 1808.

WILLIAM ROSS'S
Shoe and Grocery Store.

Next door to Mr. John Kieser, and nearly opposite the Market House, Lexington, where he has just received from Philadelphia, a large & elegant assortment of **BOOTS and SHOES**; which, for neatness of figure and fineness of workmanship, are equal to any brought to the Western country—

AMONGST THEM ARE,
slippers of every colour and size
Gentlemen's fine leather lined Shoes
Mens' common Shoes
Boys' do.
Mens' coarse do.
Mens' patent do.
Leather Madison do.
Boot Girding
Spangled Kid Slippers
Ladies' plain do.
Ladies' Jeffersons Girls' do.
Womens' leather Slippers
Miss's Nelsons Girls' Morocco Jefferson Ladies' Morocco do. with heels
Philadelphia Morocco

GROCERIES.
Madeira, Port, and Sherry Wines
Fourth proof Jamaica Spirits
Fourth proof French Brandy
Fourth proof Holland Gin
Cherry Brandy
Old Whiskey
Imperial, Young Hyson, and Hyson Teas
Coffee and Chocolate
Loaf and lump Sugar
Liquorice Ball
Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Cloves, Allspice, Ginger and Pepper
Madder, Coperas, Indigo and Allum
Spanish Segars, Tobacco
Almonds, box and keg Raisins
Rice
Salmon, Codfish, Mackerel, Scotch and pickled Herrings, and Oysters.
Which I intend selling low for cash, wholesale or retail.

William Ross.
Lexington, April 15, 1809.

Boats for Sale.
THE subscriber, owing to a contract he has with Porter Clay and Harrison Monday, will have for sale at the mouth of Tate's Creek in the course of the winter and spring, a number of Boats of every description. The boats built by Monday are known to be of a superior quality; they will be sold at the usual price, and where it will be more convenient to the purchaser the payment will be received at Natchez, or New Orleans, giving him sufficient time to dispose of his cargo.
Thomas Hart.
Nov. 25, 1808.

BLANK BOOKS.
WITH IRON SPRING BACKS, &c.
THE subscriber intends to continue to carry on the BOOK BINDING and STATIONERY in all its various branches, at his dwelling house, opposite the Kentucky Insurance office, on Mainstreet. His customers may depend upon having their work done in the neatest and best manner. He will constantly keep on hand, an assortment of Record Books, Day Books, Journals, Ledgers and all other kinds of Blank Books. Clerks and merchants can be supplied with BLANK BOOKS, made of the very best imported paper and materials, on the lowest terms. Books bound to any pattern.
Lexington, Dec. 11th, 1808.

Merchants and others who buy to sell again can be supplied wholesale with all kinds of the best WRITING PAPER, and BLANK BOOKS, on very liberal terms. Orders from any part of the western country, will be gratefully received and punctually executed.

REMOVAL.
E. WARFIELD has removed his Apothecary's Shop to a house in the range of new brick buildings, fronting the south east side of the court house, and on the corner above the corner house lately occupied by Mr. John Jordan. He has now on hand a large quantity of **GENUINE MEDICINE**, which he will sell cheap. Practitioners of Medicine can be supplied on terms more advantageous than they could at any of the shops in the Eastern states.
Surgons' Instruments of all kinds, and a complete assortment of Patent Medicines.
Lexington, Sept. 19, 1808.

Education.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he will continue, as heretofore, to instruct a small number of youth in the Latin and Greek languages, together with all the branches of Science usually taught in academical institutions, at his rural residence in Jessamine county at the moderate rate of ten dollars per session paid in advance—or twelve dollars at the end of the session, for which an attested promissory note will be required.—His Summer Session commences on the 2d Monday in May next.
S. Wilson.
Forest-Hill, April 14th, 1809.

A REQUEST.
HAVING purchased the Library of the late Col. George Nicholas, and being authorized to receive all books that have been loaned out of it.—I will thank those persons who have borrowed any of them, to return them to me in Lexington, or inform me, where they can be had.
William T. Barry.
December 17th, 1807.

George Sullivan.
SILVER-SMITH & JEWELLER.
HAS lately taken the house opposite the Lexington Branch Bank, wherein the Reporter office was formerly kept, next door to the Kentucky Gazette office—and intends to carry on his business in its various branches. His work shall be neatly executed, and sold on good terms.
Lexington, April 25.

The highest price in Cash given for OLD SILVER.

ROBERT MACNITT, announces Pasture Horses and Horned Cattle by thousands, which he commences the first of May, and expires the first of November, on the following terms: Horses Eight Dollars—three to be paid in advance; Horned Cattle, Five Dollars—two to be paid in advance; the remainder of each at the expiration of the season. The nature is of the best quality, conveniently divided by fences, with plenty of water, and lies at col. Patterson's Stone quarry
Lexington, April 25.

The celebrated, imported, and real bred turf horse, **DRAGON.**

THIS justly celebrated and unequalled horse o horses, whose claim to superiority is not questioned, is now in my stable (in high health and good condition) where he stood the two last seasons, and will stand the ensuing under the direction and management of Mr. George Sourbrey jr. He will be let to mares at the moderate price of Forty Dollars the season, to be discharged at any time before the first day of September next by the payment of Thirty Dollars; Twenty Dollars the leap, paid before the mare is put to the horse, and if she does not stand, by paying the additional Ten, shall have the privilege of the season.—Fifty Dollars to insure a mare in foal, paid when she is put to the horse, the money to be returned if such should not prove to be the case, provided the mare remains the property of the same person, with one dollar to the groom, paid at the stable door, whether she is put by the leap, season or insurance. Attested notes for 40 dollars the season, payable the first day of January next, will be expected with the mares. Any gentleman who puts his mare by the season, and she does not prove to have been in foal, shall have the privilege of putting her next season gratis, provided she remains his property.

No expense has been spared to provide the best pasturage, and separate lots have been fenced, for the accommodation of mares sent to the horse, which will be free of all charges, and they will be graided if required, upon moderate terms. Every attention will be paid to mares, but cannot be accountable for accidents or escapes.

DRAGON is a dark chestnut, handsomely marked, with a star and snip, and without exaggeration is fully sixteen hands high; he is descended from the best running stock in England, and is a brother, in blood, to the famous horse Diomedes, whose stock is so highly esteemed in Virginia. It is a fact well known to a number of gentlemen in this state, how desirous the late Col. John Hoomes, of the Bowling Green, Virginia, was to obtain this horse, and never could effect it until after the death of the late Duke of Bedford, who owned him in England.

DRAGON is a sure foal getter, and all information concur in proving the colts dropped from him to be more promising than any ever seen in America. A number of his colts may be seen at the stand during the season.

JOHN W. HUNT.
Lexington, March 26th, 1809.

DRAGON was unquestionably the best runner of his day—he won and received forfeit two and twenty times before he ended his fifth year, and in most cases for the highest prizes; in England; among this number was the Whip, (which is known to be the highest object of competition ever established by the English Jockey Club,) and 200 guineas each, against two others, giving them both up a year's weight in riding, four miles; and the famous match against Clifden, four miles, carrying fifteen stone (225 lbs) upon each, in which he was rode by the Duke of Bedford, and Clifden by Sir John Lade.

Although Dragon was permitted to go to a few mares after he was withdrawn from the turf, yet the Duke of Bedford, who owned him, never relinquished him as a parade horse; and the number of his get which were dropped before the end of the year 1799, only amounts to thirty-three—one of these died young, one was sent to America, and several were never trained; eleven winners appear however, in England, from such as have been traced of this little stock, besides that one mentioned to have been sent to America, which, in the hands of Mr. Tayloe, proved a good runner, and has won several times in Virginia.

Mr. Cookson's Speculator, by Dragon, won 8 times one year, and 4 times the next, including the Oakland stakes of 50 guineas each, 26 subscribers; Mr. Lord's Jiny Spinner, by Dragon, won 7 times one year; Sir F. Pool's colt Maccart, by Dragon, won 5 times one year; Mr. Howard's colt Creeper, by Dragon, won 4 times one year; Mr. Howorth's Tantalus, Mr. Briggs's Phoenix, Mr. Lockley's Hospitality, Lord Milsington's Fisherman, Mr. Cosier's ch. Filley, Sir F. Pool's bay Filley, and Mr. Panton's ch. Filley, all by Dragon, have also proven winners from one to three times in a year.

W. HAMPTON.

Woodlands, 29th Feb. 1805.
DRAGON was got by Woodpecker, (one of the best sons of King Herod, his dam Juno, (who is also the dam of Young Eclipse, and full sister to the dam of Diomedes) by Spectator; his grand dam (sister to Horatius) by Blank; his great grand dam (Feather's dam, & full sister to the grand dam of Cygnat and Blossom) by Chiklers, out of Miss Belvoir by Grantham—Paget Turk—Betty Percival—Leeds's Arabian.

The following extract is taken from Col. Selden's advertisement of Diomedes, for the year 1805:—
"To say nothing of the number of his colts that won in 1803, (the first season he appeared on the turf,) which greatly surpassed in number those of any other horse, although he came to America many years after several stallions of high fame. In 1804 we find Mr. Tayloe's Hamilitonian winning five times, Mr. Hoomes's Peace Maker four times, Mr. Seldon's Lavinia three times and Sting four times; Mr. Wyllies Maat twice, Mr. Ball's Florzel, three years old, winning two sweepstakes, which produced his owner 4000 dollars, and many other good races.

Mr. Ball has refused for his colt 3000 dollars—Hamilitonian was sold in May last, for 2000 dollars—Peace Maker was sold in October last for 2700 dollars—Lavinia in November for 2100 dollars, and 2000 refused for Sting.

"Diomedes was got by Florzel, (one of the best sons of King Herod) his dam by Spectator, (sister to Juno, the dam of Dragon, and Young Eclipse) his grand dam (sister to Horatius) by Blank; his great grand dam (Feather's dam, and full sister to the grand dam of Cygnat and Blossom) by Chiklers, out of Miss Belvoir, by Grey Grantham—Paget Turk—Betsey Percival—Leeds's Arabian."

MILES SELDEN.

I certify, that the facts contained in the above advertisement, respecting the pedigree and performances of Dragon, as well as those of his get, have been carefully extracted from the general stud books and racing calendars of England, and that they are strictly correct as therein stated and published—that Dragon has proved himself in my possession an uncommonly sure foal getter—and that his get, to the extent of my experience and information, are extremely promising.

W. HAMPTON.

Columbia, 25th October, 1806.
Having been applied to by John W. Hunt, for information relative to the character of his horse Dragon, in the state of South Carolina, which state I have just returned from, do not hesitate to say, that it appeared to be the general opinion he was one of the best foal getters ever had been in the state; and I saw a number of his colts which were very promising—I was at the house of Judge Simkins, where Dragon had stood, and made a point to require of him particularly, relative to Dragon's stock, and he spoke in the best terms of them, and said if Dragon was sent back, again, he would make a great season. Given under my hand this 25th day of March, 1807.

ROBERT DUDLEY.
I was at the races in Charleston, South Carolina, last month; on the third day, a Dragon colt won the two mile heats for the Jockey Club purse, where two others started—the race was a well contested

one between the Dragon colt and Mr. Smith's stud horse Farmer; they were locked nearly all the way, and at the out-coming they were not clear of each other—it is stated in the Charleston paper the first heat was run in four minutes two seconds, the second heat in three minutes fifty seven seconds—that is the only Dragon colt I saw whilst in the state, and I think him a very fine colt and of fine size.
J. I. DOWNING.
Lexington, March 26th, 1808.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.
WASHINGTON COURSE.

Yesterday (Feb. 10, 1809) a trial of 1000 was run for over this course two mile heats, and was won by col. Hampton's bay colt—a catcher in each. Col. Hampton's bay colt, by Diomedes, 4 years old, 1 1/2.
J. P. Richardson's bay colt, do. 2 2.
These colts are both from the same sire, and of the same age—the race was one of the best contested that has been run over this course for many years past; the horses were so nearly separated during the heats, and the winner obtained the purse by hardly a length. They both did fair to afford good sport in future.

FAIRFIELD RACE—MAY, 1808.
For the Fairfield St. Club Cup of Twenty Guineas J. Hoomes's bay colt, by Dragon, 4 years old, 1 1/2.

R. Wormley's bay colt, by Spectator, 4 years old, 2 2.
Mrs. Seldon's ch. h. Dragon, by Dragon, 4 years old, 3 3.
Essex Smeck's g. h. Treasurer, by Diomedes, 3 years old, 4 4.
Wm. Ball's br. m. by Wm. Kelley, 6 years old, 5 5.
Time—1st heat 3m. 33s. 2nd heat 3m. 37s.

WASHINGTON COURSE—1809.

Col. Hampton's br. h. Milo, by Dragon, 4 years old.
Mr. Hutchinson's bay colt, by Bedford, 4 years old.
Mr. R. Singleton's sorrel filly, by Bedford, 3 years old.
Mr. J. P. Pringle's ch. c. Crescent, by Star, 3 years old.
Mr. J. B. Richardson's bay colt, by Gallop, 3 years old.
The first heat was run in 3m. 52s—the second heat in 3m. 53s.

A match race was run of two miles, last fall near Richmond, Virginia, between Col. Miles Seldon's colt by Dragon, and Wade Mosely's celebrated running horse Rat, and bets were made on each quarter of the two miles, by the spectators of the horse, every one of which were won by the Dragon colt with ease.

Mr. Richardson's Dragon colt, won a purse at Statesborough in S. C. in January last. The next day Gen. Hampton's Dragon colt Milo, won the purse one mile heats, distilling five others the next heat. A Dragon filly, raised by Mr. Singleton of S. C. won her purse at Jamesville the two mile heats. The same filly won the second day's purse at Murray's Ferry, S. C.

The Beautiful and Complete Native Arabian Horse, SELIM.

WILL stand the ensuing season, to commence the tenth of March, and to the tenth of July, at my farm in Fayette county, six miles from Lexington, at twenty dollars the season, or thirty to ensure a mare to be with foal, or 15 dollars the single leap, to be paid at the expiration of the season.

SELIM is a superbly formed Horse, fourteen and a half hands high, possessing more bone and muscle than any horse in America of his size, and no doubt can be entertained of his being a genuine Arabian. Pasturage for mares gratis, but no responsibility.

B. GRAVES.

Feb. 28th, 1809.
I do hereby certify, that I have bred two years from the genuine and uncommonly fine Arabian horse Selim, and that his colts are large and fine, and in my opinion not inferior to any ever foaled mine, both as to size and form. From the manner in which I became possessed of this horse, there can be no doubt of his being the best blood Arabian can produce, as he was presented by Murad Bey to Gen. Abercromby, who intended him for England, where he would have been taken had the General not have died. After his death Maj. Ramsey, a British officer purchased him and sold a part of him to Commodore Baron, who brought him to America. For the half of this horse I gave Commodore Baron \$1500. This horse I have sent out to Maj. Benjamin Graves, near Lexington Kentucky. Given under my hand, this 10th of November, 1808.

Mount Airy, Virginia.
The subscribers do certify, that we have seen several of the colts gotten by the Arabian horse Selim, and think them in no degree inferior to those got by the most celebrated horses.

Ephraim Beasley,
William Monday,
David Johnston.

Prince William county, Vir-
ginia, November 10, 1808.

I do hereby certify, that I put a small blooded mare to the Arabian horse Selim, last year, and she produced me a very fine colt, both as to size, beauty and strength, and indeed far exceeded my expectations from the mare—I can further say, that I have seen other foals got by Selim, and think myself a judge of horse flesh, and do declare they are in my opinion fine and large.

William Holburn.

Richmond county, 10th Nov. 1808.
I have seen the colts alluded to by Mr. Holburn, and agree with him in opinion. Given under my hand, this 11th day of November, 1808.

Benjamin Baughman.
I do certify that when I went to Hampton after Selim, for John Tayloe esq. that I saw a colt of Laurence Gibbons's of Yorktown, Virginia, rising two years old, got by Selim out of a very small mare—it was uncommonly large, and among the finest colts I ever saw. Gibbons had been offered 300 for it—and the report of the people in the lower country was, that his colts were uncommonly fine. Given under my hand this 9th day of January, 1809.

James Evans.
I do certify, that I have a colt got by Selim, out of a small mare, which is large and handsome—and I do think equal to the get of any horse in Virginia. Given under my hand this 9th day of Jan. 1809.

John Stone.
The above mentioned colt was foaled about the 1st of June last, and is upwards of four feet three inches high.

John Stone.

State of Kentucky,

WOODFORD COUNTY, 2d March Term, 1809.

Lewis Craig, jr. complainant

against

William Dohoney, defendant.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance herein, according to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the said defendant is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth,—On motion of the complainant by his counsel—it is ordered, that unless the said defendant appear here on the third day of our next June term, and answer the complainant's bill, the same will be taken for confessed; and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized paper of this commonwealth for eight weeks successively.

(A copy.) Teste.

John M. Kinney, Jr. c. w. c.

[BY AUTHORITY.]
LAWS OF THE U. STATES.

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the support of the military establishment, and of the navy of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and nine.

BE it enacted by the Senate and house of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for defraying the expense of the military establishment of the United States for the year one thousand eight hundred and nine, for the Indian department, and for the expense of fortifications, arsenals, magazines, and armories, the following sums be, and the same hereby are respectively appropriated, that is to say:

For the pay of the army of the United States, eight hundred and sixty-eight thousand two hundred and forty dollars.

For forage, sixty-four thousand six hundred and twenty-four dollars:

For subsistence, six hundred and forty-one thousand two hundred and twenty-eight dollars and thirty-five cents:

For clothing, two hundred and ninety-three thousand two hundred and sixty-four dollars:

For bounties and premiums, fifteen thousand dollars:

For the medical and hospital departments, forty-five thousand dollars:

For camp equipage, fuel, tools and transportation, two hundred and seventy thousand dollars:

For ordnance, seventy-five thousand dollars:

For purchasing horses, saddles and bridles for the light dragoons, and for the light artillery, fifty-one thousand seven hundred and twenty dollars:

For forage for the horses for the regiment of artillery, ten thousand eight hundred dollars:

For fortifications, arsenals, magazines and armories, two hundred and nineteen thousand and thirty-four dollars and seventy-five cents:

For purchasing maps, plans, books and instruments, two thousand five hundred dollars:

For contingency, fifty thousand dollars:

For the salary of clerks employed in the military agent's offices, and in the office of inspector of the army, three thousand five hundred dollars:

For the Indian department, one hundred and twenty-five thousand six hundred dollars:

For the purpose of paying James Powell, late collector of Savannah, the amount of monies advanced by him to Solomon Ellis, contractor for supplying rations to the troops of the U. States, in the State of Georgia, including a commission of two percentum to the collector, twenty-seven thousand six hundred and twenty-one dollars and eight cents:

For the purpose of paying Ferdinand Phinix, late contractor for supplying the troops in Georgia, a balance due to him as admitted by the comptroller of the treasury, on the twenty-fourth of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, one thousand three hundred and ninety-three dollars and thirty-nine cents:

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That for defraying the expenses of the navy of the United States, during the year one thousand eight hundred and nine, the following sums, including therein the sum of four hundred thousand dollars, already appropriated by an act entitled "An act authorizing the employment of an additional naval force," the following sums be, and the same are hereby respectively appropriated, that is to say:

For the pay and subsistence of the officers, and pay of the seamen, one million three hundred and twenty-three thousand and seventy dollars:

For provisions, five hundred and sixty-seven thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars:

For medicines, instruments and hospital stores, thirty-five thousand dollars:

For repairs of vessels, four hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars:

For freight, store rent, commissions to agents, and other contingent expenses, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars:

For pay and subsistence of the marine corps, including provisions for those on shore, and forage for the staff, one hundred and thirty-five thousand six hundred and forty-seven dollars, and seventy cents:

For clothing for the same, thirty-two thousand nine hundred and thirty-three dollars and eight cents:

For military stores for the same, one thousand three hundred and fifty-four dollars:

For medicines, medical services, hospital stores and all other expenses on account of the sick belonging to the marine corps, two thousand dollars:

For quarter master and barrack-master's stores, officer's travelling expenses, armorer and carpenter's bills, fuel, premiums for enlisting, musical instruments, boats to music, and other contingent expenses of the marine corps, fourteen thousand one hundred and twenty-five dollars:

For the expense of navy yard, comprising dock and other improvements, pay of superintendents, store-keepers, clerks, and laborers, fifty thousand dollars:

For ordnance and small arms, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars:

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the several sums specifically appropriated by this act, shall be paid out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

J. B. VARNUM,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

J. M. LEDGER,
President of the Senate, pro-tempore.

March 3, 1809.

Approved,

TH: JEFFERSON

Troop Orders.

The Lexington Troop of Cavalry will parade on Sunday the 6th May, at 10 o'clock A.M. in the usual manner.

By order of the commanding officer,
Geo. C. Richardson, Serge.

LONDON January 26, 1809.

On the 24th of January, the hon. capt. Hope arrived in Downing street with a dispatch from Lieut. Gen. Sir David Baird to Lord Viscount Castlereagh, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, of which the following is a copy:

His majesty's ship *Ville de Paris*, at sea, January 18, 1809.

My Lord.—By the much lamented death of Lieut. General Sir John Moore, who fell in an action with the enemy on the 16th inst. it has become my duty to acquaint your lordship, that the French army attacked the British troops in the position they occupied in front of Corunna, at about two o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

A severe wound, which compelled me to quit the field a short time previous to the fall of Sir John Moore, obliges me to refer your lordship for the particulars of the action, which was long and obstinately contested, to the enclosed report of lieutenant general Hope, who succeeded to the command of the army, and to whose ability and exertions in direction of the ardent and unconquerable valor of his majesty's troops, is to be attributed, under Providence, the success of the day, which terminated in the complete and entire repulse and defeat of the enemy at every point of attack.

The hon. Captain Gordon, my aid-de-camp, will have the honor of delivering this dispatch, and will be able to give your lordship any further information which may be required. I have the honor to be, &c.

D. BAIRD, Lieut. General.

Right hon. Lord Viscount Castlereagh.

His majesty's ship *Audacious*, off Corunna, Jan. 18, 1809.

Str.—In compliance with the desire contained in your communication yesterday, I avail myself of the first moment I have been able to command, to detail to you the occurrences of the action which took place in front of Corunna, on the 16th inst.

It will be your recollection, that about one in the afternoon of that day, the enemy, who had in the morning received reinforcements, and who had placed some guns in front of the right and left of his line, was observed to be moving troops towards his left flank, and forming various columns of attack at that extremity of the front and commanding position, which on the morning of the 5th, he had taken in our immediate front.

This indication of his intention was immediately succeeded by the rapid and determined attack which he made upon your division, which occupied the right of your position. The events which occurred during that period of the action, you are fully acquainted with. The first effort of the enemy was met by the commander of the forces, and by yourself at the head of the 42d regiment, and the brigade under maj. gen. lord W. Bentinck.

The village on your right became an object of obstinate contest.

I lament to say, that soon after the severe wound which deprived the army of your services, lieut. gen. Moore, who had just directed the most able disposition, fell by a cannon ball. The troops, though not unacquainted with the irreparable loss they had sustained, were not dismayed; but by the most determined bravery, not only repelled every attempt of the enemy to gain ground, but actually forced him to retire, although he had brought up fresh troops in support of those originally engaged. The enemy finding himself foiled in every attempt to force the right of the position, endeavored by numbers to turn it. A judicious and well timed movement which was made by maj. gen. Paget, with the reserve which corps had moved out of its cantonments to support the right of the army, by a vigorous attack defeated this intention. The maj. gen. having pushed forward the 95th rifle corps and 1st batt. 52 reg. drove the enemy before him, and in his rapid and judicious advance, threatened the left of the enemy's position. This circumstance, with the position of lieut. gen. Frazer's division (calculated to give still further security to the right of the line) induced the enemy to relax his efforts in that quarter.

They were, however, more forcibly directed towards the centre, where they were again successfully repelled by the brigade under maj. gen. Manningham, forming the left of your division under my orders. Upon the left, the enemy contented himself at first with an attack upon our pickets, which, however, in general maintained their ground. Finding, however, his efforts unavailing on the right and centre, he seemed determined to render the attack upon the left more serious, and had succeeded in obtaining possession of the village through which the great road to Madrid passes, and which was situated in front of that part of the line.—From this post, however, he was soon expelled, with considerable loss, by a gallant attack of some companies of the 3d. battalion of the 14th regiment under lieut. col. Nicholls; before 5 in the evening, we had not only successfully repelled every attack made upon the position, but had gained ground in almost all points, and had occupied a more forward line than at the commencement of the action, whilst the enemy confined his operations to a cannonade, and the fire of his light troops, with a view to draw off his other corps.—At six the firing entirely ceased. The different brigades were re-assembled on the ground they occupied in the morning, and the pickets and advanced posts resumed their original stations.

Notwithstanding the decided and marked superiority which at this moment the gallantry of the troops had given them over an enemy, who from their numbers and the commanding advantages of his position, no doubt expected an easy victory, I did not, on reviewing all circumstances conceive that I should be warranted in departing from what I knew was the fixed and previous determination of the late commander of the forces to withdraw the army on the evening of the 16th, for the purpose of embarkation, the

previous arrangements for which had already been made by his order, and were in fact far advanced at the commencement of the action. The troops quitted their position a short ten at night, with a degree of order that did them credit. The whole of the artillery that remained unembarked, having been withdrawn, the troops followed in the order prescribed, and marched to their respective points of embarkation, in the town and neighborhood of Corunna. The pickets remained at their posts until five on the morning of the 17th, when they were also withdrawn with similar orders and without the enemy having discovered the movement.

By the unremitted exertion of the captains the hon. H. Curzo, Boffell, Boys, Rainier, Surlet, Hawkins, Digby, Carden and Mackenzie, of the royal navy, who in pursuance of the orders of rear admiral de Courcy intrusted with the service of embarkation the army; and in consequence of the arrangements made by commissioner Bowen, captains Bowen and Shepherd, and of the army was embarked with an expedition which has seldom been equalled.—With the exception of the brigades under major general Hill and Beresford, which were defined to remain on shore, until the movements of the enemy should become manifest, the whole was aloft before day light.

The brigades of major gen. Beresford, which was alternately to form our rear guard, occupied the land front of the town of Corunna; that under major gen. Hill, was stationed in reserve on the promontory in rear of the town.

The enemy pushed his light troops towards the town soon after 8 o'clock in the morning of the 17th and shortly after occupied the heights of St. Lucas, which command the harbor. But notwithstanding the circumstance, and the manifold defects of the place there being no apprehension that the rear guard could be forced, and the disposition of the Spaniards appearing to be good, the embarkation of Major-General Hill's brigade was commenced and completed by three in the afternoon. Major-General Beresford with that zeal and activity which is well known to yourself and the whole army, having fully explained to the satisfaction of the Spanish government, the nature of our movement, and having made previous arrangements, withdrew his corps from the land front of the town soon after dark, and was with all the wounded that had not been previously moved, embarked before this morning.

Circumstances forbid us to indulge the hope that the victory with which it has pleased Providence to crown the efforts of the army can be attended with any very brilliant consequences to Great Britain. It is clouded by the loss of one of her best soldiers. It has been achieved at the termination of a long and harassing service. The superior number and advantageous position of the enemy, not less than the actual position of this army, did not admit of any advantage being reaped from success. I must be, however, to you, to the army, to our country, the sweetest reflection that the lustre of the British arms has been maintained, amidst many disadvantageous circumstances. The army which had entered Spain amidst the fairest prospects, had no longer completed its junction, than owing to the multiplied disasters which befell the native armies round us, it was left to its own resources. The advance of the British troops from the Duero, afforded the best hope that the fourth of Spain might be relieved; but this generous effort to save the unfortunate people, afforded the enemy the opportunity of directing every effort of his numerous troops, and concentrating all his principal resources, for the destruction of the only regular force of the north of Spain.

You are well aware with what diligence this system has been pursued.

These circumstances produced the necessity of rapid and harassing marches, which had diminished the numbers, exhausted the strength and impaired the equipment of the army. Notwithstanding all these disadvantages; and those more immediately attached to a defensive position, which the impetuosity of the covering the harbour of Corunna for a time, had rendered indispensable to us, the native and undaunted valour of British troops was never more conspicuous, and mult have exceeded even what your own experience of that invaluable quality, do inherit in them, may have taught you to expect. When every one that had an opportunity seemed to vie in improving it, it is difficult for me in making this report, to select particular instances for your approbation. The corps chiefly engaged, were the brigade under Major-General Lord William Bentinck, and Manningham and Lieut. and the brigade of guards under Major-General Wade.

To these officers, and the troops under their immediate orders, the greatest praise is due. Major-General Hill and Colonel Cathin Crauford with their brigades on the left of the position, ably supported their advanced posts. The brunt of the action fell upon the 4th, 43d, 50th and 81st regiments, with parts of the brigade of guards, and the 26th regiment. From lieut. col. Fluray, quarter master general, and the officers and the general staff, I received the most marked assistance. I had reason to regret that the illness of Brigadier General Clinton, Adjutant General, deprived me of his aid. I was indebted to Brigadier General Slade, during the action, for a zealous offer of his services, although the cavalry were embarked.

The greater part of the fleet having gone yesterday evening, the whole being under weigh, and the corps in the embarkation necessarily much mixed on board, it is impossible at present to lay before you a return of our casualties. I hope the loss in numbers is not so considerable as might have been expected. If I was obliged to form an estimate I should say, that I believe it did not exceed in killed and wounded from seven to eight hundred; that of the enemy must remain unknown, but many circumstances induce me to rate it nearly double the above number. We have some prisoners, but have not been able to obtain an account of the numbers; it is not however considerable. Several officers of rank have fallen or been wounded, among whom I am only enabled to state the names of lieut. col. Napier, 92d regiment, majors Napier and Stanhope 50th regiment, killed, lieut. col. Winch 48th regiment, lieutenant colonel Maxwell, 26th regiment, lieutenant colonel Fane, 59th regiment, lieutenant colonel Griffith, Guards Majors Miller and Williams, 51st regiment, wounded.

To you, who are well acquainted with the excellent qualities of lieut. gen. Sir John Moore, I need not expatiate on the loss the army and his country has sustained by his death. His fall has deprived me of a valuable friend to whom long experience of his worth had sincerely attached me. But it is chiefly on public grounds that I must lament the blow. It will be the conversation of every one who loved or respected his manly character, that after conducting the army through an arduous retreat, with a consummate skill, he has terminated a career of distinguished honour by a death that has given the enemy additional reason to respect the name of a British soldier. Like the immortal Wolfe, he is snatched from his country at an early period of his life spent in her service; like Wolfe, his last moments were gilded by the prospect of success, and cheered by the acclamations of victory; like Wolfe also, his memory will forever remain sacred in that country which he sincerely loved, and which he had so faithfully served.

It remains for me only to express my hope, that you will speedily be restored to the service of your country, and to lament the unfortunate circumstance that removed you from your station in the field, and threw the momentary command into far less able hands.

I have the honor to be, &c.

JOHN HOPE, Lieut. Gen.

To lieut. gen. Sir David Baird, &c.

The following copy of a letter from the Honorable Michael de Courcy, rear admiral of the white, to the Hon. William Wellesley Pole, dated on board his majesty's ship the *Tonnant*, at Corunna, the 17th and 18th instant, was received at the Admiralty Office, January 24th, 1809.

Jan. 17th, 1809.

SIR, Having it in design to detach the *Cossack* to England, as soon as her boats shall cease to be essential to the embarkation of troops, I seize a moment to acquaint you, for the information of the lords commissioners of the Admiralty, that the ships of war *per margin* and transports under the orders of Sir Samuel Hood and commissioner Bowen, arrived at this anchorage from Vigo, on the 14th and 15th inst. The *Alfred* and *Hindostan*, with some transports, were left at Vigo to receive a brigade of 3600 men that had taken that route, under the generals Alten and Crawford.

In the vicinity of Corunna the enemy have pressed upon the British in great force. The embarkation of the sick, cavalry and the stores went on. The night of the 16th was appointed for the infantry, and meantime the enemy prepared for attack, at three P.M. an action commenced; the enemy, which had been posted on a lofty hill, endeavouring to force the British, on another hill of inferior height, and nearer the town.

The enemy were driven back with great slaughter; but very sorry am I to add, that the British though triumphant, have suffered severe losses. I am unable to communicate further particulars, than that Sir John Moore received a mortal wound, of which he died last night; that Sir David Baird lost an arm; that several officers and many men have been killed and wounded; and that the ships of war have received all such of the latter as they could accommodate, the remainder being sent to transports.

The weather is now tempestuous; and the difficulties of embarkation are great. All except the rear guard are embarked; confining perhaps at the present moment of 2600 men. The enemy having brought cannon to a hill overhanging the beach, he forced a majority of the transports to cut off slip. Embarkation being no longer practicable at the town the boats have been ordered to a sandy beach near the lighthouse, and it is hoped that the greater part if not all, will still be embarked, the ships of war having dropped out to facilitate embarkation.

Jan. 18.—The embarkation of the troops having occupied greater part of the last night it has not been in my power to detach the *Cossack* before this day; and it is with satisfaction I am able to add, that in consequence of the good order maintained by troops, and the unwearied exertions of commissioner Bowen, the captain and other officers of the navy, the agents, as well as the boats' crews, many of whom were for two days without food and without repose, the army have been embarked to the last man, and the ships are now in the offing, preparatory to steering for England. The great body of the transports, having lost their anchors, ran to sea without the troops they were ordered to receive in consequence of which there are some thousands on board the ships of war. Several transports, through mismanagement ran on shore. The seamen appeared to have abandoned them, two being brought out by the boats' crews of the men of war, two were burnt, and five were bilged.

I cannot conclude this hasty statement without expressing my great obligation to rear admiral Sir Samuel Hood, whose eye was every where, and whose exertions were unremitting.

M. DE COURCY.

Particulars of Sir John Moore's Death.

I met the general on the evening of the 16th inst. as some soldiers were bringing him into Corunna, supported in a blanket with pillows. He knew me immediately though it was almost dark; squeezed me by my hand and said, Do not leave me! He spoke to the Surgeons on their examining his wound, but was in such pain he could say but little.

After some time he seemed very anxious to speak to me, and at intervals, expressed himself as follows.—The first question he asked was, are the French beaten? which inquiry he repeated to all those he knew, as they entered the room. On being assured, by all that the French were beaten, he exclaimed—"I hope the People of England will be satisfied. I hope my Country will do me justice—You will see my friends as soon as you possibly can tell them every thing—say to my Mother—" (here his voice failed him) Hope—Hope—

* *Vile de Paris*, Victory, Barfleur, Zealous, Implacable, Elizabeth, Norge, Plantagenet, Refusation, Audacious, Andymion, Mediator.

I have much to say, but cannot get it out. Is Col. Graham, and are all my Aids-de-camp well? I have made my will and have remembered my servants—Cloborne has my will and papers.

Major Cloborne (his principal aid-de-camp) then came into the room—he spoke most kindly to him, and then said to me—"Remember you go to— and tell him it is my request and that I expect he will befriend major Cloborne, he has been long with me, and I know him most worthy of it." He then again asked major Cloborne if the French were beaten? And on being told they were repelled on every point, he said, "it was great satisfaction, in his last moments, to know he had beaten the French."

"Is general Paget in the room?"—On my telling him he was not, he said "Remember me to him."

"I feel myself so strong, I fear I shall be long dying; I am in great pain."

He then thanked the doctors for their attention—Captains Percy and Stanhope came into the room; he spoke kindly to both, and asked Percy, "if all his aids-de-camp were well?"—He pressed my hand close to his body, and in a few minutes died without a struggle.

He laid to me, while the surgeons were examining his wound—"You know I have always wished to die this way!"

As far as I can recollect, this is every thing he said, except asking to be placed in an easier posture.

Sir John Moore's Monument.

Both houses of parliament have unanimously concurred in addressing his majesty to order a monument to be erected to the memory of this hero, as a token of national gratitude and esteem, in the cathedral church of St. Paul. We add that a monument in Spain, where he fell, would be extremely desirable. But, if that be impracticable—for we know whole inhumanity resorted to the tears of the Dutchess of Brunsvick, the permission to bury her husband in the tomb of his ancestors,—then we recommend, that the highest point of the mountain at G. Bay, which overlooks Spain, be erected a tomb and a large tomb; I understand on a broad and level of ample dimensions; his (Sir John's) name and rank inscribed on the one end and on the other his last words; "I hope my country is satisfied with my services, and will do me justice."

We have authority for affirming, in contradiction to the various reports of 9000 men lost to the British army in aiding the Spanish Patriots, that during the whole campaign—from the first moment the British army entered Spain till their final embarkation at Corunna, the loss did not equal half that number.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The total loss sustained by the British army in Spain, from the moment they entered that country, till they finally evacuated it, it is reported amounts to little more than 4000 men. The whole of the returns have not yet been accurately made out; but as far as they have been received it is proved, that instead of 19,000, upwards of 25,000 embarked at Corunna, and 3100 at Vigo. The following is an abstract of the returns already received:

Embarked at Corunna.
Cavalry 3,872
Engineers, Artillery Dragooners, &c. 2,636
Infantry 19,539
Total, sick included—25097
Embarked at Vigo.
Gen. Crauford's Brigade 3,109

Grand Total 28,197
Which added to Gen. Mackenzie's Brigade in Portugal, consisting of between 6 and 7000 men, makes the grand total about 36,000 men.

February 6.

The plan of another expedition to Spain is for the present given up. The orders of preparation have been countermanded, and there is to be taken for inquiries as to the disposition of the Spaniards, before another army is sent to the Peninsula. Bonaparte on the other hand, goes on without intermission in organizing the territory he has conquered. He proposes, it is said, to adopt the line of demarcation of Charlemagne, Biscay, Navarra, Aragon, and Catalonia, will be added to France. The Ebro will be the new boundary; and extending from Tortosa, its source to St. Andero. As a recompense to Spain, he will unite it with Portugal.

The appointment of Mr. Mellich to be consul general in Louisiana serves to convince us that Mr. Canning expects an amicable termination of the difference with the United States. His friendship for Mr. Mellich is sincere, and he would not have placed him in this situation if it were not likely to be permanent and profitable.

In Europe there are yet open a few ports in the South of Spain to which the ships of Great Britain can obtain access; but that they will remain so we doubt. From Portugal, notwithstanding a recent appointment of a member of the British Parliament to the important and lucrative office of Consul General for that kingdom, our exclusion must be considered inevitable. The late events in Sweden leave us without hope that our reception in her ports will much longer be paid without exaggeration to be closed against us.

February 13.

Between 3 and 4 o'clock yesterday, Mr. Ruffe, King's messenger, arrived at the office of the secretary of Foreign affairs, but the contents of the despatches have not yet transpired. We understand that the last of the messengers left Seville on the 30th ult. and the despatches are from Mr. Frere, his majesty's minister to the Supreme Junta. By the Loir frigate government had despatches on Saturday from the same quarters, and also from Admiral Purvis off Cadix, dated the 25th of the same month.

By these we learn that Saragossa has at length been forced to surrender to the enemy. But we have not heard the particulars. The Emperor, Joseph had made his triumphal entry into Madrid, and had received the homage of all the constituted authorities. The most lively sensation still remained in the southern provinces of Spain, and they still afford, that, with assistance, they could maintain a defence war, and restrain the domination of the French to the actual spots occupied by the troops.

LONDON, Jan. 21.

This morning about half past two, a fire broke out in St. James's palace which raged with great fury. The firemen immediately gave the alarm, and as soon as possible engines arrived from all quarters. At first there was a great difficulty in procuring water, but the pipes were extended to the canal in the park, and it was then obtained in abundance. It was, however, impossible some time to check the rage of the devouring element; and the whole interior of the fourth east angle, fronting Marlborough house, and extending to the first southern turret, including the turret, was entirely destroyed. The walls and chimneys are standing, & exhibit a mere shell. The Duke of Cambridge, whose apartments are destroyed, was in bed at the time when the alarm was given, but happily escaped from all danger. The inhabitants of the palace were seen fleeing in all directions, half naked, and every effort was made to save the furniture and effects. The property confined belonging to the Duke of Cambridge consisted chiefly of curious armour, an elegant library, valuable cabinet of pictures, rarities of which hardly any thing has been saved. The tapestry of the grand drawing-room is damaged. The chandeliers, looking glasses, silver plate, &c. is safe. Part of the royal armory is destroyed.

The fire appears to have broken out in the apartments situated between the armory and his majesty's private entrance into the palace from St. James's park. Some accounts state it to have originated in the apartments of Miss Rice, one of the queen's dressers, owing to the carelessness of her cook, who is supposed to have perished in the flames.

The alarm being given, before three o'clock a great number of persons assembled to assist in extinguishing the flames. The dukes of York, Sussex, and Cambridge were particularly active in giving directions for the extinction of the flames, and in encouraging the firemen and others to exertion.

The flames were so vivid, and seen at such a distance, that a person, who arrived from St. James's, says that at three o'clock they were seen there, and it was fancied that all London was on fire.

LONDON, Feb. 15.

An expedition is forthwith to set sail from Cork. It consists of six regiments, and is to be under Major General Beresford who leaves town this day to repair to the rendezvous. His staff is uncommonly numerous, not less than forty persons.

Lieut. Gen. Sir John Doyle is arrived in town from Guernsey, and reports that he has been sent for to take upon himself an important command.

Government has given orders for the building of sixty small ships of war, for a specific object; thirty of which are built at the out ports, and the rest at the dock yards at Deptford, and in the vicinity of London.

February 16.

A revolution has broken out at Buenos Ayres, in South America, under the celebrated Liniers, where he has declared his intention to shake off the dominion of Spain. He has been joined by numbers, and the governor of Paraguay, his brother in law, has likewise openly avowed the same cause. Gen. Elio the governor of Monte Video is the only person who has as yet dared to oppose those insurgents. [London paper.]

February 23.

Some Oviedo papers to the 7th. state, that not only Austria but even Russia had evinced a hostile disposition towards France. This report we should readily credit if another report in these papers be correct—it is that the French are evacuating Spain. But we fear there is no foundation for any of these rumours.

Saragossa defends itself with great valor. The Oviedo papers even report that the siege has been raised; adding also, that the citadel of Barcelona and Fort Montjuic have been taken by the Spaniards assisted by the English. The last French bulletins afforded us no reason to expect such successes, and indeed it was said that General Reding had retired across the Llobregat, of Valencia.

February 23.

We have received American papers to the 27th ult. The greatest confusion prevails in all the principal parts of the U. States, and a determined resistance is made to all the restrictive regulations of the embargo laws. The vessels for Europe, particularly England, now put to sea in defiance of the power of government, and the most serious result seems to threaten the Union. The following letter from Greenwich, of the 2d ult. reached us this morning.

"An American brig called the Endeavour, from New-York for Bolton, arrived here this morning in 36 days; her cargo consists of 170 bales of cotton, 1000 bbls. of tar, 1 lbds. of tobacco, 2 bbls. of flour, 11 half do. 2 kegs of hogs lard, 1 tierce of beans, 2 bbls. of pork, and 1 tierce of crackers (small biscuits). Eighteen vessels (chiefly ships) cleared out the same day for Bolton." All these vessels, it is unnecessary to observe, though cleared out for Bolton, are really bound to this country.

February 24.

The following very interesting account from Spain, is extracted from a Portuguese paper:

"Capt. Walker, of the 27th regiment

effected his escape from Madrid on the 24th ult. It was positively believed at Madrid, that the garrison under the command of Gen. Beliard, intended speedily to evacuate that city. The French were fortifying the contiguous heights. The soldiers were extremely discontented; for notwithstanding the order of the governor, prohibiting the carrying of arms and knives, or the wearing of cloaks after sun set, numbers of them were assassinated every night. To such a pitch was the resentment of the people carried, that Gen. Penque was assassinated by a woman; gen. Grand Maizon was found dead on the 31st of December; Gen. Balthier, the Prince of Neufchâtel, died of a wound received in one of his arms, which it was found necessary to amputate.

Joseph Bonaparte, at his solemn entry into Madrid, on the 22d of Dec. was received with a gloomy silence.

S. H. Dearborn, Portrait Painter, HAS his room at Mr. David Logan's, next door to the Branch Bank, where he will remain for a few weeks. For the correctness of likeness, he refers to those who he has taken in Washington, Frankfort, Lexington, &c. &c. As portraits require time to execute, those ladies and gentlemen who wish their portraits painted, must apply soon. The low price which he has for small likenesses on paper, is expected will induce many to substitute them for blank profiles. He informs those, the facility of delineating a strong likeness will detain the person but a short time.

May 1, 1809.

All persons are hereby forewarned from taking assignments, or otherwise procuring two notes of hand executed by me to Benjamin Grimes, of Fayette county, in the spring of the year 1807, one for 50 dollars, the other for 100 dollars, payable in a short time after giving them. They are both paid off to said Grimes, who perjured to a considerable time after, that they were lost. To prevent innocent persons trading for them, I publish this as a caution.

Redham Talbot.

April 15th, 1809.

Brick House to Rent. THE subscriber wishes to rent for one or more years his houses on Upper and Short streets. The corner house on short street has six good rooms, with a cellar, and a good brick kitchen two stories high, adjoining also is a brick house two stories high, with two rooms, and a good cellar. The house adjoining on Upper street, has seven good rooms, with a cellar and a good kitchen. There are pumps of excellent water attached to each tenement, together with the requisite out houses. Their contiguity to the court and market houses, and the plan on which they are built, render them eligible for the residence of professional gentlemen.

Walter Warfield.

JOHNSON & WARNER,

BOOKSELLERS, OF PHILADELPHIA, HAVE opened a BOOK-STORE at Lexington, K. where they have for sale an extensive assortment of

Miscellaneous & School Books.

They will be prepared with a large and constant supply of the best School Works, Writing Papers, Bazaar Books, Blank Books, and other articles in their line, to execute the orders of merchants, on terms which will be found advantageous, and give a decided preference over importing them from either Philadelphia or Baltimore.

Amongst their School Books are the following:

Lindsay Murray's Works, consisting of—

First Book for Children,

Spelling Book,

Introduction to the English Reader,

English Reader,

Sequel to the English Reader—a late edition, with great alterations and improvements by the author.

English Grammar—the last edition, with improvements.

An Abridgement of the above, by the author.

We shall not attempt to give the numerous recommendations which have appeared approbatory of the works of this author. Dr. Blair, Walker, the lexicographer, and many other eminent authors, with all the British reviewers, have given testimony to the superior eminence of his compilations. Their general introduction into the universities, colleges and principal seminaries, both in England and this country, evince them to be the best and most complete course of school works in the English language.

Columbian Orator,

American Dictionary,

Scott's Lessons,

Webster's Selections,

Elements of Useful Knowledge,

and a variety of Spelling Books, &c. &c.

They have lately published the following Books:

A Critical Pronouncing Dictionary, and Exposition of the English Language: in which not only the meaning of every word is explained, and the sound of every syllable distinctly shown; but where words are subject to different pronunciations, the reasons for each are duly considered, and the best pronunciation is selected. To which is prefixed, an abstract of the principles of English pronunciation, and directions to foreigners for acquiring a knowledge of the use of this dictionary.—By John Walker, author of Elements of Elocution, Rhyming Dictionary, &c. &c. 2 vols. 12mo. Price, 1 dollar.

An Easy Grammar of Geography, for the use of schools; with maps.—By the Rev. J. Goldsmith.—75 cents.

The History of North and South America, from its discovery to the death of Genl. Washington.—By Richard Snowden, Esq.—1 dollar.

The Holy Bible, containing the Old and New Testaments, with those copious marginal references known by the name of Cane's notes.

An Abridgement of Ainsworth's Dictionary, English and Latin, designed for the use of schools.—By Thomas Morell, D.D.

Schrevelius's Greek Lexicon.

A supply of the Latin Classics, good Writing Paper, Quills, Ink Powder, Slates and Pencils, Bibles, Treatises, Spelling Books, Primers, &c. &c. will be constantly kept, and sold on reasonable terms.

J. & D. Macoun

Have for sale at the most reduced prices, by wholesale or retail an extensive assortment of

MERCHANDISE, which they are now opening, suitable for the spring and summer seasons, which were carefully selected in Philadelphia, and purchased on unusually low terms. Also eight pipes of genuine and very superior quality Madeira Wine, and fifty boxes of best Spanish Segars. They are as usual supplied from their mill manufactory with a general assortment of Cut and Wrought Nails.

Lexington, April 25th, 1809.

For Rent,

THE family part of the House adjoining the store of Williamson & Dodge. There are six good rooms—four of them have fire places; a good kitchen, &c. For terms, apply to

David Williamson.

N. B. This house is so situated as will make it a good and convenient place for an office, in business of any kind, as it may be divided.

BLANK DEEDS.

For sale at the office of the Kentucky

Gazette,

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—
"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
"News from all nations lurching at his back."

LEXINGTON, MAY 2.

The subscriber's pupils will be examined at his School-room, on Thursday the 4th inst. and will publicly speak in the Episcopal church, on the following day.—To both of which, the parents of the students, and likewise the public in general, are respectfully invited by

Edw. B. Hannegan.

N. B. The examination will commence at 11 of the clock A. M. and the speaking at 3 P. M. on the subsequent day.

We must apologise to our readers for the manner in which this day's paper is printed, which is occasioned by a failure to receive our supply of ink which is on the way from Limestone.

Number of inhabitants, and value of property, in the town of Lexington, agreeably to the last census—

White males above 16 years of age, 689
Females, and males under 16 years, 1619

Slaves, 2288
Total, 1160

Value of property, real and personal, \$1,696,249

On the 15th ult. the marshal of the Pennsylvania district, succeeded in serving the process on the heirs of David Rittenhouse, in Olmstead's case.

By last evening's mail Col. George Trotter received a letter in ten days from Washington City, a copy of which, with the inclosure follows.

SIR, By an amicable arrangement between the United States and Great Britain the affair of the Chesapeake is settled; and after the tenth day of June next the orders in council are to be withdrawn, and the usual intercourse between the two countries renewed. As it is important that the people should have the earliest intelligence of this change in the state of our foreign relations, and supposing it possible that this letter, which I send by the Marietta mail, may reach you sooner than the papers by the Pittsburgh route, I enclose a paper containing the late correspondence on these subjects, between Mr. Erskine the British minister and our government, with the President's proclamation, which I will thank you to hand to the editors of the Reporter or Kentucky Gazette, for publication. Mr. Oakley, the bearer of the dispatches which led to this result, left England in February. Tobacco, flour, &c. have risen in this neighbourhood considerably since this adjustment was announced in the public prints yesterday morning. It is to be hoped our discussions with the French government may have the same happy issue. It has been the policy of our government, as it is certainly our interest, to avoid becoming a party in the war in Europe which has existed with little intermission, from an early period of the French revolution, and may continue as much longer.—Indeed, such have been the changes in Europe since its commencement, that we are without data to form even a conjecture of its probable duration. To the peaceful attitude which our government has hitherto maintained, are we in a great degree indebted for our present national prosperity. The present state of the Spanish provinces in America, independent of other considerations, may render our alliance or neutrality of such importance to both belligerents, as to enable our government to avoid war with either. Whatever may be the event, we shall have one consolation, that the conduct of the government has been, and must be such, as to put that nation in the wrong, which shall force us into war.

Your friend &c.

JOHN POPE.

Washington City, April 21, 1809.

Note.—Best Virginia tobacco 26 50. Flour 6 75

brisk.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 20.

IMPORTANT.

Since the arrival of Mr. Oakley at Washington, Mr. Smith, secretary of State, and Mr. Erskine, the British minister, have been, we understand, every day engaged in discussions in relation to the points of difference between the United States and Great Britain, which, it seems, Mr. Erskine has been authorised to arrange, in virtue of powers received from his government by the British

floop of war, now lying at Hampton, subject to his orders. The following notes show the happy result of these discussions.

(COPY.)

Washington, April 17, 1809.

SIR, I have the honor to inform you that I have received his majesty's commands to represent to the government of the U. States that his majesty is animated by the most sincere desire for an adjustment of the differences which have unhappily so long prevailed between the two countries, the recapitulation of which might have a tendency to impede, if not prevent an amicable understanding.

It having been represented to his majesty's government, that the congress of the United States, in their proceedings at the opening of the last session, had evinced an intention of passing certain laws which would place the relations of Great Britain with the U. States upon an equal footing in all respects with the other belligerent powers, I have accordingly received his majesty's commands, in the event of such laws taking place, to offer, on the part of his majesty, an honorable reparation for the aggression committed by a British naval officer in the attack on the United States' frigate Chesapeake.

Considering the act passed by the congress of the United States on the first of March, (usually termed the non-intercourse act) as having produced a state of equality in the relations of the two belligerent powers with respect to the U. States, I have to submit, conformably to instructions, for the consideration of the American government, such terms of satisfaction and reparation as his majesty is induced to believe will be accepted, in the same spirit of conciliation, with which they are proposed.

In addition to the prompt disavowal made by his majesty, on being apprized of the unauthorized act, committed by his naval officer, whose recall, as a mark of the king's displeasure, from an highly important and honourable command, immediately ensued, his majesty is willing to restore the men forcibly taken out of the Chesapeake, and, if acceptable to the American government, to make a suitable provision for the unfortunate sufferers on that occasion.

I have the honor to be, with sentiments of the highest respect and consideration, Sir, your most ob't humble servant.

D. M. ERSKINE.

The hon. Robert Smith, Esq. &c. &c. &c.

(COPY.)
DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
April 17th, 1809.

SIR, I have laid before the president your note, in which you have, in the name and by the authority of his Britannic majesty, declared that his Britannic majesty is desirous of making an honorable reparation for the aggression committed by a British naval officer in the attack on the United States frigate the Chesapeake; that, in addition to his prompt disavowal of the act, his majesty as a mark of his displeasure, did immediately recall the offending officer from an highly important and honourable command; and that he is willing to restore the men forcibly taken out of the Chesapeake, and if acceptable to the American government, to make a suitable provision for the unfortunate sufferers on that occasion.

The government of the United States having, at all times entertained a sincere desire for an adjustment of the differences which have so long and so unhappily subsisted between the two countries, the president cannot but receive with pleasure, assurances that his Britannic majesty is animated by the same disposition, and that he is ready, in conformity to this disposition to make a tonement for the insult and aggression committed by one of his naval officers in the attack on the United States' frigate the Chesapeake.

As it appears, at the same time, that in making this offer, his Britannic majesty derives a motive from the equality now existing, in the relations of the U. States with the two belligerent powers, the President owes it to the occasion, and, to himself, to let it be understood that this equality is a result incident to a state of things, growing out of distant considerations.

With this explanation, as requisite as it is frank, I am authorized to inform you, that the president accepts the note delivered by you, in the name and by the order of his Britannic majesty, and will consider the same with the engagement contained therein, when fulfilled, as a satisfaction for the insult and injury of which he has complained. But I have it in express charge from the president to state, that while he forbears to inflict on a further punishment of the offending officer, he is not the less sensible of the justice and utility of such an example, nor the less persuaded that it would best comport with what is due from his Britannic majesty to his own honor.

I have the honor to be, With the highest respect and consideration,

Sir, Your most obedient serv't,

Rt. SMITH.

The Hon. David M. Erskine, Esq. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty.

(COPY.)

Washington, April 18th, 1809.

SIR—I have the honour of informing you that his majesty, having been persuaded that the honourable reparation which he had caused to be tendered for the unauthorized attack upon the American frigate Chesapeake would be accepted by the government of the U. S. in the same spirit of conciliation with which it was proposed, has instructed me to express his satisfaction, should such a happy termination of that affair take place—not only as having removed a painful cause of difference, but as affording a fair prospect of a complete and cordial understanding, being re-established between the two countries.

The favorable change in the relations of his majesty with the United States, which has been produced by the act (usually termed the non-intercourse act) passed in the last session of Congress, was also anticipated by his majesty, and has encouraged a further hope, that a reconciliation of the existing differences might lead to their satisfactory adjustment.

On these grounds and expectations, I am instructed to communicate to the American government, his majesty's determination of sending to the United States, an envoy extraordinary, invested with full powers to conclude a treaty on all the points of the relations between the two countries.

In the mean time, with a view to contribute to the attainment of so desirable an object, his majesty would be willing to withdraw his orders in council of January and November 1807, so far as respects the United States, in the pursuance that the president would issue a proclamation for the renewal of the intercourse with G. Britain, and that whatever difference of opinion should arise in the interpretation of the terms of such an agreement, will be removed in the proposed negotiation.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c. &c.

D. M. ERSKINE.

The Hon. R. SMITH, Esq. &c. &c. &c.

(COPY.)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
April 18th, 1809.

SIR, The note which I had the honor of receiving from you this day, I lost no time in laying before the president who being sincerely desirous of a satisfactory adjustment of the differences unhappily existing between Great Britain and the United States, has authorized me to assure you, that he will meet with a disposition correspondent with that of his Britannic majesty, the determination of his majesty to send to the United States a special envoy, invested with full powers to conclude a treaty on all the points of the relations between the two countries.

I am further authorized to assure you, that in case his Britannic majesty should, in the mean time withdraw his orders in council of Jan. and Nov. 1807, so far as respects the U. S. the president will not fail to issue a proclamation by virtue of the authority and for the purposes specified in the eleventh section of the statute commonly called the non-intercourse act.

I have the honor to be &c. &c. &c.

Rt. SMITH.

The Hon D. M. Erskine, Esq.

(COPY.)

WASHINGTON, April 19th, 1809.

SIR.—In consequence of the acceptance by the president, as stated in your letter dated the 18th inst. of the proposals made by me on the part of his majesty, in my letter of the same day, for the renewal of the in-

I am authorized to declare that his majesty's orders in council of January and November 1807, will have been withdrawn as respects the U. States on the tenth day of June next. I have the honor to be, &c. &c. &c.

D. M. ERSKINE.

The hon. R. SMITH, Esq. &c. &c. &c.

(COPY.)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
April 19, 1809.

SIR—Having laid before the president your note of this day, containing an assurance that his Britannic Majesty will, on the 10th day of June next, have withdrawn his orders of Jan. & Nov. 1807, so far as respects the U. S. I have the honor to inform you, that the president will accordingly, and in pursuance of the 11th section of the statute commonly called the non-intercourse act, issue a proclamation that the trade of the U. S. with Great Britain may on the same day, be renewed, in the manner provided in the said section.

I have the hon. to be, &c. &c. &c.

Rt. SMITH.

The hon. D. M. Erskine, Esq. &c. &c. &c.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas it is provided by the 11th section of the act of congress, entitled "An act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the U. States and Great Britain and France and their dependencies, and for other purposes," that "in case either France or Great Britain shall so revoke or modify her edicts, as that they shall cease to violate the neutral commerce of the United States," the President is authorized to declare the same by proclamation, after which the trade suspended by the said act, and by an act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbours of the United States, and to the several acts supplementary thereto, may be renewed with the nation so doing.—And whereas the honourable David Montague Erskine, his Britannic Majesty's envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, has by his order and in the name of his sovereign, declared to this government, that the British orders in council of January and November, 1807, will have been withdrawn, as respects the United States, on the tenth day of June next. Now, therefore, I JAMES MADISON, President of the U. States, do hereby proclaim, that the orders in council aforesaid, will have been withdrawn on the said tenth day of June next, after which day the trade of the United States with Great Britain, as suspended by the act of Congress above mentioned, and an act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the U. States, and the several acts supplementary thereto, may be renewed.

Given under my hand and the seal of the United States, at Washington, the Nineteenth day of April, in the year (L. S.) of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nine; and of the independence of the United States the Thirty-Third.

JAMES MADISON.

By the president.

Rt. SMITH, Secretary of State.

To be sold to the highest bidder on Wednesday the 7th day of June, Three likely young Negro men and two Girls on a credit of nine months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, at the dwelling house of Elijah Nuttall deceased, Fayette county, near the Republican meeting house.

Mary Nuttall Ex'rs.

Edos. Nuttall Ex'rs.

61*75

Ten Dollars Reward

WILL be given for apprehending and bringing to me, Jacob M. Clain, an apprentice to the Blacksmith's business, who left my employ in July last. He is about 16 years of age, dark complexion and dark eyes—he is very fond of playing on the life.

Jacob Kizer.

Fayette county, 27th April, 1809.

One Cent Reward.

RANAWAY on the 24th inst from the subscriber, living in Georgetown, Laney Johnson, an apprentice to the Hatter's business; whoever will deliver the said apprentice to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward.

William Brown.

April 26, 1809.

Ten Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber, living in the edge of Bourbon, near Gen. Henry's mill, a bay mare having one eye, heavy with foal, branded on the near shoulder, nearly this D. A gray horse 5 years old, middle size, branded nearly this S on the near shoulder, with a large wart on his breast and one on the off side of his neck. A bay horse 4 years old, with a long heavy mane and tail, no brand, and not broke. Also a brown horse, one year old, neither docked nor branded. Whoever will deliver them to me or to Mr. Lewis H. Smith in Lexington, shall receive the above reward or in that proportion for any of them.

Enoch Smith.

April 26, 1809.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of Lexington, May 1st, 1809.

Be it Ordained, That all fines and forfeitures imposed by any of the by-laws of the Trustees of Lexington, shall be recoverable before a Justice of the Peace; and it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the market, to prosecute for all breaches of the by-laws committed in the market; any by-law to the contrary notwithstanding.

John Bradford, Clm.

Teste,

M. RICHARDSON, Clk.

TAKEN UP by Jacob Sodowsky, in Jessamine county, on Sinking creek, one sorrel horse, 7 or 8 years old, about 15 hands high, a small star in the forehead, his left hind foot and leg white, branded on the near buttock with M; some rubbed with grease, shod all round, and in low order; appraised to \$50.

March 7, 1809.

A Mule Strayed

FROM my farm in the month of October last—one or two joints have been taken off the tail, and it is branded on the near shoulder Br. but the brand may hardly be perceptible. It may probably be within a range of from ten to twenty miles from Lexington, and is perhaps the only stray mule in that distance. Any person who will send it home, or give information where it is to be had, shall be well rewarded.

Robert Barr.

Locust Grove, near Lexington,

April 23d, 1809.

This rule will be 2 or 3 years old this day.

Lexington Library Company.

THE Directors of the Lexington Library Company, hereby give notice to those concerned, that the shares in the said company, which were sold in the month of June and December last, unless the same be discharged within three months from this date, and that defaulting shareholders will still be responsible for the balance due on their respective shares, and that the same, in accordance with the laws, a list of defaulters will be posted in the Library room.

On examining the accounts of the corporation, the directors ascertain that a loss of from \$1500 to \$2000 dollars has been sustained in consequence of the neglect and default of all former officers. On the shares now advertised as for sale, upwards of 600 hundred dollars appear to be due; and in consequence, they consider the additions which might have been made to the Library from the receipt of those sums; the losses which have been sustained, and the injury which has consequently fallen on the regular and the punctual state of the Library, and in justice to those whose interests they are entitled to advance, cannot avoid resolving to execute the by-laws, and to forthwith share without respect to persons which shall in future be found too long in arrears.

A considerable addition of books will be made to the Library during the present week; a greater increase is contemplated within the present year, and if the shareholders are punctual in advancing their contributions, the directors have no doubt but the institution will soon accomplish all the objects which its most sanguine friends hoped for when it was established.

In consequence of the addition which has been made to the Library, it was thought by some of its friends that the price of shares should be enhanced, but the directors, wishing to make it as easy as possible, and to give numbers an opportunity of participating in its benefits, have determined to let the shares remain at their old price of ten dollars for the present. Those who are inclined to purchase, may for the next six months purchase shares of the secretary or at the store of Messrs. Jones & David Macconn, unless the number authorized by law should be sooner filled; after that time the price will be fifteen dollars.

By order of the Directors,

David Logan, Secy.

Lexington Library, March 30, 1809.

RAN away from the subscriber on Sunday the 21st inst. a Negro Man named Caesar, about forty years of age, heavy made and very much pock marked, black complexion, had on a roundabout coat and a pair of grey cloth pantaloons. Any person who will take up said negro and return him to the subscriber, or lodge him in any jail, so that I get him again, shall be rewarded for their trouble.

Lewis Hawks.

7 miles from Lexington on Curd's road.

FOR SALE

By Messrs. Scott, Trotter and Co. Merchants, Lexington, Ky.

LEES'

Genuine Patent & Family Medicines, which are celebrated for the cure of most Diseases to which the Human Body is liable, viz:

Lees' Worm Destroying Loxenges, which effectually expels all kinds of worms from persons of every age.

Lees' Elixir, A certain remedy for colds, coughs, asthma, and particularly the whooping cough, so destructive to children.

Lees' Essence of Mustard, so well known for the cure of rheumatism, gout, palsy, sprains, &c. &c.

Lees' Grand Restorative, Proved by long experience to be unequalled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions, lowness of spirits, inward weakness, &c.

Lees' Anti-Bilious Pills, For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers.

Lees' Sovereign Ointment for the Itch, which is rendered an infallible remedy by one application without mercury.

Ague and Fever Drops, For the cure of agues, remittent and intermittent fevers.

Perian Lotion, Celebrated for the cure of ringworms, tetters and all eruptions of the skin, rendering it soft and smooth.

Lees' Genuine Eye Water, An effectual remedy for all diseases of the eyes.

Tooth-Ache Drops, Which give immediate relief.

Lees' Corn Plaster, Demask Lip Salve.

Restorative Powder, For the teeth and gums.

The Anodyne Elixir, For the cure of every kind of head ache.

Indian Vegetable Specific, A certain cure for venereal complaints.

Thousands of our fellow citizens have received benefit from the above MEDICINES when reduced to the last stage of disease, and many families of the first respectability have given public testimony of the astonishing cures performed with the above preparations. The proprietors are well assured that a single trial of any article here enumerated, will convince the most prejudiced person of its utility. Pamphlets containing cautions of cures, &c. may be had gratis at the above place of sale, sufficient to confirm our assertion. Were we inclined to publish all the certificates which are in our possession, we might fill a folio volume; but we never mention the names of any persons but those who are well known to be citizens of strict veracity, and then not without their approbation.

Those medicines have been made known for a number of years to the public, & nothing can speak more in their favour than the rapid sales; to detect counterfeits it is necessary to inform the public that they must be particular in applying as above, and observe that none can be genuine without the signature of Richard Lee and Son.

N. B. Each and every Medicine above enumerated, have got their directions, describing their mode of use in the most perfect manner.

The Kentucky Hotel.

THE Subscriber has leased of Mr. Henry Clay, for a term of years, the valuable stand for a Tavern, in the town of Lexington, formerly known by the name of "Travellers' Hall," where he has opened a Hotel on the above site. The situation of this property, on the public square, directly opposite the North East front of the court house, and in the centre of business, gives it peculiar advantages. Great expense has been incurred in repairs and improvements, and in point of space, convenience and comfort the apartment of the house are surpassed by none. A new stable has been erected on the back part of the lot which he ventures to pronounce is the best in the state, which will be under the immediate supervision of Mr. William T. Banton. He has provided himself with good servants, a plentiful stock of the best liquors, and in short with every necessity calculated to accommodate and render agreeable the time of those who may favor him with their company; and he trusts that from the attention which he personally gives to every department of his business, he will be found to merit that patronage which he thus presumes to solicit from the public.

Cutbert Banks,

Lexington, Jan. 1st, 1809.

New Store.

THOMAS D. OWINGS is now opening, opposite Mr. William Leavy's, a large and elegant assortment of FANCY GOODS, particularly purchased for the most fashionable ladies and gentlemen of Kentucky, viz:

Woods' best superfine blue cloths for uniforms—black, mixed, green and drab do. Cassimere, casimere and swansdowns. Marcellus waistcoating. Rose and point blankets. White, red, scarlet, blue and black flannels. Coating, buckram and kerseys. Corded velvet and Bennett's cord. Superfine prints and clintzes. Fine printed fancy cambricks. Fine gingham and linens. Calicoes and bombazines. Cambrics, emerees, batists and muslin. Fine shirting cotton and shirting batists. Irish linen and lewis. India checks and calicoes. 4-4 and 6-4 fine cambric muslin. Plain and will'd coloured cambric muslin. 4-4 and 6-4 book and leno muslin. Fine jersey and woolen do. Fine crossbar and leno do. Plain and tambour'd leno shawls and handkerchiefs. 5-6, 7-8 and 8-4 rich damask shawls. Scarlet, orange and white rich silk shawls, in imitation of camel's hair. India twill and plain silk handkerchiefs. British do. Real and mock m. dress handkerchiefs. Roman and pocket do. White and colored cotton shawls and handkerchiefs. Ladies' plain and laced cotton hose. Men's plain and laced do. Ladies' fashionable fine straw hats and bonnets. A few superb cut silk velvet do. made in Paris, and received by the late arrivals at New York.

Women and children's leno caps. Children's leather hats and bonnets. Men's superfine London hats. Ladies' plain and laced English silk hose—rich sandal fancy do.

Men's plain and laced English silk hose. Assorted extra long silk gloves. Best English extra long and habit do. Black and white veils. Plain and plain silk chemises, newest patterns. Cotton do. do. do.

Ladies' elegant tambour'd cambric muslin and jaconet muslin dresses. Ladies' real and mock tortoise shell combs—ornamented do. do. China, satin, figured, plain and plaid luteating and embossed ribbons.

Silk and cotton cords and buttons. Tapes, bobbins and taste. India, Italian, French and English sewing silks. Sewing cotton, thread and twist. Table knives and forks. Desert do. Pen, pocket and prancing knives. Kitchen and cooks' knives. Gentlemen's portable razor cases. Razors and scissors.

An assortment of fashionable buttons. Gold, best cast pins and brooches. An assortment of pins and needles. Ivory and gold back combs. Gold and mahogany looking glasses. Violins and violin strings and bases. Painted and common snuff boxes. Coffee mills, mauls, &c. Ladies' spangled kid shoes. Plain kid and Morocco do. Gentlemen's dress shoes and pumps. Gentlemen's boots.

GROCERIES. Old wines and 4th proof French brandy. Jamaica rum and cherry bounce. Loaf sugar and coffee. Imperial, hyson, young hyson, hyson chulan and Congo TEAS.

Pepper, allspice, ginger and chocolate. Almonds, cinnamon, nutmegs and cloves. Mustard, Alum, coppers and brimstone. Prime Connecticut cheese. Mackerel, herrings and shad, particularly put up for family use.

Real martinique cordials. An assortment of confectionary. A complete assortment of queens, glass and tin ware.

Window glass and Dorsey's bar iron, &c. Lexington, March 7th, 1809.

Thomas D. Owings is also opening a very large assortment of Goods at his store in Mount Sterling, which will be sold at the Lexington prices.

Richard Barry, Boot and Shoe-Maker, at the Sign of the MAMMOTH SHOE.

NEAR to Willson's Inn, hereby informs the public, that he has just received by Mr. Jeremiah Neave, from Philadelphia, an assortment of Caliskins, and Boot Legs, of the best quality; that he has in his employ good Workmen, and that his customers may be supplied with Boots and Shoes equal in beauty, neatness and durability, with any in America, at the shortest notice and at moderate prices.

Lexington, 14th Dec. 1808.

Valuable Property For Sale. A LOT OF GROUND, lying on Main-Cross street in this town, extending one hundred and thirty-one feet six inches on said street, and back one hundred feet. There is on the lot a good Brick Stable, Coach House, Cow House and Granary. Also a Brick Factory, upwards of 60 feet in front, with a frame shed the whole length. This lot and the buildings are well calculated for the manufacture of bagging, or for a variety of other branches of business. The terms may be known by applying to the subscriber.

George Anderson. Should the above property not be sold in two weeks the buildings will be rented. Lexington, October 11, 1808.

For Sale. A VALUABLE tract of LAND, situated on the waters of Green river, in Green county, containing 665 2-3 acres. Negroes or Cotton will be taken in part or whole payment.

The subscribers have also for sale, 6000 lbs. Coffee, first quality—10 barrels Muscovado and Havana Sugars of an excellent quality—5 barrels Tanners Oil—1 hoghead 4th proof Jamaica Rum—1 pipe Cogniac Brandy—1000 gallons old Whiskey; all of which will be sold low for cash or approved notes at 30 and 60 days.

Also Trunks of every size and description, with any kind of Coreing; Carpenter's and Joiner's tools, viz. Sash Planes double and single, with pickers and templets, Grooving Planes with and without arms, different sizes, complete sets of Bench Planes, single and double ironed, Hollows and Braces, Moulding Planes of every description, Ranges and Bitts, &c. &c.

Halstead & Meglone. Opposite the Markett House Lexington, K.

THE subscribers inform all those indebted to them, that they will receive the following articles in payment, viz. County sugar at 9d. per pound, tobacco at 9s per hundred, Whiskey at 1s 6d per gallon, country Lard at the usual prices. Any person availing themselves of the late flag nation can expect no further indulgence than the law will protect them in.

N. B. 50 hogheads prime Tobacco wanted for home manufacture.

The celebrated, imported English turf horse, HONEST JOHN.

ABEATIFUL dark bay or brown about 16 hands high, lengthy, elegantly, & proportionably formed, of fine movement, and possessing great muscular powers, will stand this season at my stable in Lexington, and let to mares at the very reduced price of Twenty Dollars the season, which may be discharged by Fifteen cents with the mare, and One Dollar to the groom for each mare when put; Thirty Dollars to insure a colt, the money to be returned should the mare not prove to be with foal, provided she remains the property of the person who put her to the horse. Attended notes for twenty dollars the season, or thirty to ensure, must be sent with the mare, payable on or before the 20th December next. I would advise those gentlemen who wish to breed from this famous turf horse, to come and inspect him, that they may be able to judge for themselves. While on the turf in England, his performance there will justify him to be ranked amongst the first order of great running horses. One of the greatest runners now in England is his own brother, Honest John, which is Sir H. Willmott's Honest John, who in 1805, won eight plates, two of which were king's plates and a gold cup, which may be seen by reference to the racing calendar of 1805, 06, in my possession. The great scarcity of such, and the liberality of my friends in putting to other fine horses that I formerly owned, has induced me to cover this great horse at so reduced a price. Good pasturage gratis for mares at a distance, but no responsibility—mares will be fed with grain, if required, at a moderate price, for which the money must be sent with the mares.

WILLIAM T. BANTON, Lexington, April 1809.

HONEST JOHN was bred by Mr. Milbank, Yorkhire, his five celebrated horse Sir Peter Teazle, at this time allowed by all sportsmen to be the best covering horse in England—he now covers at 20 guineas a mare. In the year 1805—34 of Sir Peter Teazle's colts were winners, and won 91 purses, King's Plates, Gold Cups, &c. &c. His grand sire, Mr. Tatterfells famous horse Highflyer, who was never beaten or paid for—His great grand sire Herod, &c. &c. His dam, own sister to Windleton, by Magnesian—his grand dam, sister to Amazon, by Le Sang—his great grand dam, Magog's dam, by Rib, out of Mother Western—the grand dam of the noted horse Eclipse, the property of Col. O'Kelly.

Performance of Honest John, copied from the Racing Calendar of the years 1797 and 1798.

1797—York, August the 26th. A subscription of 50 guineas each for three years old, carrying 8 stone 2 lb. each, two miles, three laps—

Mr. Milbank's Honest John, by Sir Peter Teazle out of a filly of Windleton 1. Mr. Crumpton's Telegraph 2.

1797—Richmond, Yorkhire, Sept. 6. A sweepstakes of 20 guineas each, for 3 years old colts 8 stone, and fillies 7 stone 12 lb. six subscribers.

Mr. Milbank's br. colt Honest John, by Sir Peter 1. Sir W. V. Tempest's b. c. Bottillham, by Alexander, out of Cat 2.

Sir T. Galsworthy's b. colt Timothy 3. Mr. Pielie's b. c. Brother to Rolis 4. Honest John was then purchased by Mr. Wentworth.

1798—York, Monday, August the 20th. Mr. Wentworth's Honest John, by Sir Peter, beat Lord Darlington's celebrated horse Pailow, 4 miles, 8 stones each, for 200 guineas.

1798—Richmond, Yorkhire, Tuesday, September the 4th. A sweepstakes of 150 guineas, three miles, nine laps—

Mr. Wentworth's b. c. Honest John, by Sir Peter Teazle, out of a filly of Windleton, four years old 2 4 1. Mr. Fenston's gray colt Dapple, four years old 1 5 3 2.

Sir William Gerard's ch. colt Garwood, 4 years old 3 3 2. Sir H. T. Vane's b. c. Bottillham, 4 years old 4 1 d. Mr. Hutchinson's gr. c. Little Scot, 4 years old 5 2 drawn.

After this race Honest John broke down.

THE ADDED IMPORTED STALLION SOURCROUT.

WILL cover the ensuing season at P. G. Voorhes's stable, near the Bocks of Elkhorn, three and a half miles from Frankfort K. at Thirty Dollars the season which may be discharged in wheat, hemp, pork or beef cattle on foot, at their market prices, if delivered at the horse's stand, by the first day of February next; or Twenty in cash, paid by the first day of January next; Thirty-five Dollars to insure a mare to be with foal—an attested note will be required to accompany the mare, and one dollar cash to the groom; or Sixteen Dollars the single leap.

He is a bay horse, fifteen and a half hands high, strong, bony and well proportioned; and for pedigree and performance, the following certificates will prove him equal to any horse ever imported.

CERTIFICATES. This is to certify, that the bay horse Sourcrot was bred by the Duke of Grafton, he was got by Highflyer, his dam, Jewel, by Squirrel, grand dam, Sophia; Black, his dam, Lord Leigh's Diana, by Squirrel; grand dam, Mr. Hanger's brown mare, by Squirrel; Arabian, out of Gipsy's mare, by Sir Ralph Milbank, got by King William's Black Barb without a Tongue, out of Sir Ralph's black mare, bred by Mr. D. Acrey, and got by Mr. Acrey, out of one of his best royal mares. Sourcrot won eight times at five years old, and has not been in training since he was no more than six years old last grass; he has no white except saddle spots. This horse I sold to Robert Heaton. Witness my hand.

[Signed] Richard Tattersall. London, September 3, 1796.

PERFORMANCES OF SOURCROUT. April 30th, at New-market, he beat Sir W. Aston's Vinegar, a match for 45 guineas—June 28th, at Ascot Heath, he won the b. g. shot stakes of 10 guineas each, six subscribers, beating Javelin and four others—he also beat at Ascot Heath Mr. Fendall's Sal Williams, for 45 guineas—and same day Mr. Cookson's Chambooc, two miles, for 100 guineas—he won at Blenheim 30l. for all ages, four mile heats, beating Phalanx and three others, two of which were distanced the first heat—at Dorchester he won 30l. four mile heats, beating Phalanx and Merry Andrew—at Burford he received 30 guineas forfeit, from True Blue—at Bath he won fifty—at New-market he received 80 guineas forfeit from Mr. Strutt's Bramble.

Highflyer, the sire of Sourcrot, won 8920 guineas, and never started after he was five years old; he was never beaten, nor paid for; he got more running horses than any horse in England; and in 1791 he covered at fifty guineas a mare and one guinea to the groom.

This season to commence the twentieth of March and expire the twentieth of July. Good pasturage for mares gratis, and may be fed with grain on reasonable terms—all necessary care and attention may be relied on—accidents and escapes not accountable for.

P. G. VOORHIES. March 4th, 1809.

SADDLERY.

BLACKALL STEPHENS, late from London, where he has transacted business for the first houses in his line with full satisfaction—has left to acquire the public, that he has commenced the above business opposite to Mr. Leavy's store, Main-street, Lexington, and trusts from the necessity of his work, to merit the approbation of those who shall favor him with their orders.

N. B. Saddles for race horses and horse's cloths made in the most elegant style.

At the rate of \$100 per annum each, will be given as hire for twelve stout Negro Men the privilege being vested in me at the expiration of 90 days from the commencement of the hire, or at some stipulated date, to purchase of me, or as may appear in character adapted to use. For these a liberal price in cash will be given. Application may be made to me at the Bone Lick, in Boone county.

If unattainable upon the principle expressed, the slaves will be hired unconditional, until the 1st January next, at the rates specified. They are immediately wanted.

James Colquhoun, 61, March 25th, 1809.

Lots for Sale;

ON that well known and beautiful spot of ground called RACE FIELD, in Lexington. Its situation, for health and light, is not exceeded by any other spot of earth west of the Allegheny mountains. Gentlemen at a distance, wishing to become citizens of the Capital of the western world, will avail themselves of this opportunity. A generous credit will be given, and prices low to the first purchasers. For further terms, apply to

MATHEW ELDER, of Lexington, Agent for Mary Owen Russell.

February 15th, 1809.

A LIST of Letters remaining in the Post-Office at Winchester Kentucky, which if not taken out within 3 months, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

April 10th 1809.

Blackburn Acres Benjamin Alby William Adkins Mary Annoid John Bartlett 2 Agathy Bridges 2 William Burk 2 Johna Bylup 2 Thomas Brockman Edwin Berry Alicia Cooke William Crooks William Crawford 2 Leroy Cole 3 Robert Culbertson Samuel Clark Polly Didlake Robert Do aldson John Douglass Christophers Dawlen William Frame Robert Grant Peter Gooley Catharine Hood 4 Barnabas Harris Joseph Howe Saml. Hile Barbary Harry James Haggard John Harper

Francis Jackson Jonathan M. Jackson William King Robinson Leforce David McClain Thos. Morrow Archibald Morton George Malterlon Wm. Miller Elijah McCreary Jeremiah C. Orear 2 Joseph Palmer Thomas Poindexter Barrett Peers Ezekiel Phillips Elias Petty John Queen or Isaac Cunningham John Ramey James Reed Thomas L. Rowland Leonard Ryan Thomas Shepherd. Nancy Smith Mantion Simmonds. Tompkins & Dallam Jona. Taylor Wm. Van Burskirk. George Webb John Wilfon.

EDMD. CALLAWAY, P. M. The Noted Running Horse Young Whip.

A BEAUTIFUL bay, of elegant figure, fifteen and a half hands high, four years old the 3th of August next; will stand at Col. Buford's farm in Scott county, three miles from Georgetown, and eight miles from Lexington, and will be let to a few mares at ten dollars the leap, or twenty dollars the season, which has now commenced and will be the 10th day of July next. Attended notes for the season made payable the 10th of July next to the owner, and the money for the leap paid when the mare is covered. Good pasturage for mares from a distance gratis, but no responsibility.

Young whip was got by Lightfoot's imported and celebrated running horse Whip; Whip by Saltram; saltram by the noted and most famous English turf horse Eclipse—justice it to say, that the blood, figure and character of the imported horse Whip, is inferior to none. His pedigree, which is very lengthy, and of the best crosses in England, with certificates, &c. may be seen at the stand of Young Whip—Young Whip's dam was got by Celar; Celar by the imported horse Janus, out of col. Aver Meade's famous brood mare Brandon. The grand dam of Young Whip was got by Pilgrim; Pilgrim by col. Baylor's imported horse Fearnight, out of the above mentioned Brandon.

William D. Cooke. April 22d, 1809.

Notice to all Concerned, THAT commissioners, appointed by the county court of Fayette county, will meet at the house of William Satterwhite, in the town of Lexington, on Tuesday the 9th day of May, between the hours of ten and twelve A. M. and proceed from thence, to ascertain the corners of the land belonging to the town of Lexington, in order that a plat thereof may again be recorded in the office of the clerk of the county court of Fayette agreeably to law, the former record having been destroyed by fire; and to perpetuate the testimony of such witnesses as may be then examined touching the premises.

By order of the Trustees of Lexington. John Bradford, Chm. April 21st, 1809.

Taken up by the subscriber, living in Boone county, on the waters of Ten Mile creek, a dark bay mare, supposed to be three years old, no natural mark or brand perceivable; appraised to \$45; and a light bay mare, supposed of the same age, a white streak down her face, no brand perceivable; appraised to \$45.

John Points. December 1, 1808.

Madison County, set. Taken up by Patrick Woods, living about one mile from Richmond, one black horse colt, one year old past, two white feet, and a small star in his forehead; appraised to \$7. Given under my hand, this 2d day of January, 1809.

D. C. Irvine, J. p.

Fishel & Gallatine, COPPER AND TIN SMITHS, INFORM their friends and the public, they have now on hands, a variety of STILLS of the best quality, and having laid in an assortment of COPPER, and engaged Workmen of skill, can with satisfaction, complete any orders they may be favoured with.

TIN WARE of every description, by wholesale or retail; Copper Boilers, Hatters' Kettles, Copper Tea Kettles, Brass & Copper Wash Kettles, &c. &c. Tin Ware and Merchandise exchanged for old Copper, Brass and Pewter.

Lexington, 11th October, 1808.—if

EDUCATION.

MRS. LOCKWOOD, at the earnest solicitation of some of her former patrons in Lexington and its vicinity, respectfully informs them and the public, that she intends recommencing her SEMINARY for Young Ladies again in Lexington, on the 24th day of April next, in the house at the corner of High-street, opposite Mr. Thomas Bogley's. Her terms of tuition the same as before, but the price of board she has reduced to 80 dollars per annum, and hopes her attention will merit patronage. N. B. No Young Lady to enter for less than six months.

Mr. PILES respectfully informs the ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington, that he will commence a School for Music and Dancing, should sufficient encouragement offer. From experiencing that applause his system of tuition has universally received wherever he has hitherto taught, he flatters himself to be able to render the improvement of his pupils in those elegant accomplishments perfectly satisfactory to his patrons. The instruments on which he gives instructions are the Violin, Piano Forte and Guitar. Apply for him at Mr. Wilson's Inn.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned from harboring or creating my wife Jenny, on my account; as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting, she having withdrawn herself from my protection since January last.

William Carson. Harrison County, April 12, 1809.

Jessamine County, &c. Taken up by Henry Brunner living near King's mill, a brown mare, 5 years old, 13 3-4 hands high, no mark but a small saddle spot on the outside, appraised to \$30. Also a bay mare 6 years old, 12 3-4 hands high, a small star, and nearly blind in the off eye; appraised to \$10 before me, this 15th February, 1809.

W. N. Potts.

Taken up by Jesse Bowles, living in Montgomery county, near the Forge, a sorrel filly, two years old past, branded on the right shoulder with the bottom of a stirrup-iron, a small star in her face; appraised to 15 dollars, this 11th day of February, 1809.

Benjn. South.

Taken up by John Giltner, living on the head waters of Hinton, a black mare 3 years old past, 13 hands high, a star in her forehead, no brand perceivable; appraised to \$12, before

B. Biddle. Feb. 3d, 1809.

FAYETTE CIRCUIT, 3d March Term, 1809. Rice Smith, complainant against

Thomas D. Owings, &c. defendants. Chancery. The defendant John C. Owings having failed to enter his appearance herein, agreeably to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, it is ordered, on the motion of the complainant, that unless the said defendant do appear here on the third day of our next June term, and answer the complainant's bill, that the same will be taken for confessed against him; and that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized paper agreeably to law.

(A copy.) Teste, Thos. Badley, C. F. C. C.

CLARKE CIRCUIT, March Term, 1809. Thomas Conliff, complainant against

Maximillion and Nathaniel Bowren, defendants. In Chancery. The defendant Nathaniel Bowren not having entered his appearance herein, agreeably to the act of Assembly and rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth, it is ordered, on the motion of the complainant, that unless the said defendant do appear here on the third day of our next June term, and answer the complainant's bill, that the same will be taken for confessed against him; and that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized paper agreeably to law.

(A copy.) Teste, Saml. M. Taylor, C. F. C. C.

FAYETTE CIRCUIT, 3d March Term, 1809. Cornelius Coy, complainant against

Samuel Pryor, defendant. In Chancery. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, it is ordered, on the motion of the complainant, that unless the said defendant do appear here on the third day of our next June term, and answer the complainant's bill, that the same will be taken for confessed; and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized paper agreeably to law.

(A copy.) Attest, Thos. Badley, C. F. C. C.

State of Kentucky, Woodford Circuit, 3d March Term, 1809. William Bulford, complainant against

James Speed, Andrew Cowan, John Wilson, and David Dryden, Rhuemana Bledsoe and Della Dryden, heirs and representatives of William Dryden, deceased, defendants. In Chancery. The defendant John Wilson not having entered his appearance herein, according to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, it is ordered, on the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, it is ordered, that unless the said defendant appear here on the third day of our next June term, and answer the complainant's bill, that the same will be taken for confessed; and that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized paper for eight weeks successively.

(A copy.) Attest, John M. Kinney, Jr. C. F. C. C.

State of Kentucky, Woodford Circuit, 3d March Term, 1809. James Lockett, complainant against

John Watkins, and Lewis Young & James Moss, executors of John Watkins, dec. defendants. In Chancery. The defendant John Watkins not having entered his appearance herein, according to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, it is ordered, on the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, it is ordered, that unless the said defendant appear here on the third day of our next June term, and answer the complainant's bill, or on failure thereof, the same will be taken for confessed; and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized paper for 8 weeks successively.

(A copy.) Teste, John M. Kinney, Jr. C. F. C. C.

JESSAMINE CIRCUIT, 3d April Term, 1809. Jacob Honzer, complainant against

Zachariah Toler, defendant. In Chancery. THIS day came the complainant, by his counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant Zachariah Toler is not an